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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

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at Constanta, Galati, Timisoara.

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[Translated from French original]

1. "In the two zones of Rumania where Soviet troops are stationed in greatest numbers -- in the Dobruja-Lower Danube region and in the Banat-Oltenia -- three Soviet high schools are in operation (as of [redacted]). They are located in Constanta, Galati and Timisoara. The teaching staff of these schools is completely Soviet. There are no Rumanian teachers. The schools have a mixed civil-military nature. They resemble the old Military Lycees of Rumania. When a boy was graduated from one of those Lycees, he was qualified to follow either a career as an army officer -- which was what the majority chose -- or a civilian career.
2. "Near each Soviet military concentration, not only in the above three towns but elsewhere in the country, the Soviets have established kindergartens and elementary schools. There are such schools at Sibiu, Brasov (now Orasul Stalin), Craiova, Iasi, Braila, Craiova and Babadag. These are likewise schools for children of Soviet military men, officials, workers, Sovrom specialists, etc. But they also take local children, if it can be proved that their parents are 100% pro-Soviet. For example, there is a Soviet elementary school in Ploesti for the Soviets in that oil region. The school is located near the Greek Catholic chapel and the former German Consulate building. A local Communist named [redacted] Perlea, a Jewish wagon driver, has enrolled his son in the Soviet school. There the boy is being educated by Soviet teachers. But such cases are rare, because the Soviets will not accept just anyone, and most Rumanians do not want their children in Soviet hands.
3. "The three Soviet high schools have, however, a special purpose. There, Soviet pupils, who have lived for several years in Rumania or perhaps just come from the USSR with their parents, are following a secondary course based exactly on Soviet principles and methods. The teaching staffs are well qualified; they are either garrison officers or civilian professors. This is the curriculum:

Morning: Military instruction, military theory.  
Afternoon: Normal academic course.

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The curriculum is designed to train these boys to become future Soviet officers. But beyond the military and practical courses, the boys spend equal time learning Russian and Rumanian. In addition, they learn French, English, or German. The boys are all well grounded in Rumanian and Rumanian history and geography (naturally the Communist interpretation), so that at the end of their studies they emerge Soviet specialists on Rumania. Here are the future leaders for the Russification and Sovietization of Rumania. Educated in the sound Leninist-Stalinist tradition, now according to the Malenkovian interpretation, these Soviet boys will stay in Rumania and exercise Soviet power all the more firmly because they will perhaps have made friends among the local people of the country.

4. "That is why these schools accept local boys as pupils. The two examples which follow are not of Rumanians but of other nationalities living in Rumania:

- (a) In 1950 Victor Badros was a student in the fourth class of the lycee at Ploesti. He left the lycee and was entered in the Soviet school in Galati. There he was received as a regular pupil. Victor belonged to a family of Armenians who fled from Russia to Rumania after World War I. He had learned Russian from his parents, but he only revealed this at the time he was accepted at Galati. He had an older brother who went to study at the Institutue of Economics at Baku.
- (b) The son of Doctor [Fnu] Veronam, a Jew. The boy had lived all his life in Ploesti. His father was a Communist before the arrival of the Soviets in 1944 and had been assassinated on orders of the CP and the Soviets. His son, who was 22 in 1949, was admitted to the Soviet school in Galati. When he returned from Galati on vacations he wore a semimilitary uniform. It had small revers on the collar and a military cap. He said that he was preparing to become an engineering officer and would make the Soviet Army his career. He also said that there were three French boys from France studying at the Soviet military school in Galati. The total number of pupils in that school was about 100."

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